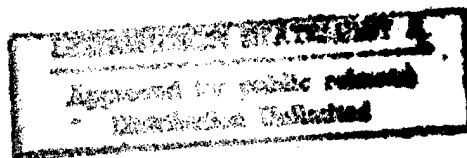


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JPRS 80964

2 June 1982



Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2632

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2 June 1982

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2632

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NEED FOR RESTRUCTURING OF ECONOMY SEEN OFFICIALLY ADMITTED

Paris AFRICA AFP in English 11 May 82 pp 20-21

[Article by Marie Joannidis]

[Text] Luanda, May 10--Angola has another major battlefront in addition to its military frontline facing South Africa in Namibia and rebel guerrillas in the central provinces--that of the economy.

This potentially rich country is being bled by the war effort, which is draining away more than half its budget, according to Western experts, while its resources have been amputated by stagnation on the world oil market.

In its war economy, the industrial sector is merely ticking over, due to lack of raw materials and machinery spares caused in turn by financial difficulties and disorganised transport.

Administrative gaps add to these problems, especially in the field of internal trade. The overall effects explain in large part why food shortages are experienced throughout the country--while the fields in some excellent farming regions lie fallow, untilled because of insecurity or the absence of qualified agriculturalists, or quite simply because of lack of motivation among the peasant farmers.

Officials admit that the food problem has become a priority requiring urgent remedial measures.

At the beginning of the month President Jose Eduardo dos Santos sacked Internal Trade Minister Florencio Gamaliel Martins, and named a deputy Agriculture minister to deal with the dilapidated coffee industry.

The coffee plantations in northern Angola and southeast of Luanda suffered badly in the civil war before and after independence from Portugal in 1975. But it was the subsequent departure of some 30,000 Portuguese senior staff which dealt a bigger blow. Coffee output fell from 240,00 tons a year before independence to between 15,000 and 20,000 tons by 1981.

The drop in world prices for oil--accounting for some 90 percent of Angola's export receipts--saw income plummet more than 600 million dollars last year from anticipated income of two billion dollars. Angola benefited from the oil boom of the late 1970's, but has now had to cut back drastically on imports, limiting them to essentials.

It has also had for the first time to have recourse to long-term loans whereas previously it was always able to pay cash for its purchases.

Such penury has encouraged some black marketing, especially here in the capital, while another method to combat shortages that has emerged is a system of bartering.

Plans are afoot to rectify what officials term "mistakes" in the system, though there is formally no question of querying the socialist approach of the Marxist-Leninist regime in power here and its adherence to a planned economy.

The first steps taken since the end of last year to encourage people back to the countryside--Luanda's urban population has tripled to some 1.2 million since 1974--have turned out to be "encouraging" officials report.

Part of the scheme involves distributing some 500,000 hectares (1,235,000 acres) of the coffee plantations for private or cooperative cultivation, leaving 120,000 hectares (296,400 acres) in the hands of state farms.

Fiscal facilities to encourage smalltime trading are envisaged, and better planning of both imports and investments is under study.

Congestion Cut

Import restrictions and improved port management, where Portuguese and Yugoslav aid personnel are active, have cut congestion dramatically--hardly any vessels have a long wait any more, compared with 40 to 60 crowding outside the harbour in December. Those delays used to cost the government some five million dollars a month on average in compensation to the shipowners.

Angola's main trading partners are Western, led by the United States in the oil sector, and Brazil. They are also the chief sources it turns to for finance.

Its principal political and military allies, are in the Eastern block, in particular the Soviet Union, East Germany and Cuba. But attempts are being made to balance up economic relations with them as well, and Moscow is already Angola's main partner in its deep-sea fisheries industry. (A.F.P.)

CSO: 4700/1556

JAILED MERCENARIES NAMED, LIVING CONDITIONS REPORTED

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3379, 10 May 82 p 1286

[Text]

According to Portuguese Leftists released in 1980, the mercenaries are better treated than other prisoners. They can spend as much of the day as they like in the prison yard, have their own television and radio and the British receive books from their Embassy.

They also have one cell for two people while others are crowded six to a cell.

Reports suggest the mercenaries' diet is monotonous, but they receive food parcels from their relatives that provide them with what ordinary Angolans cannot buy in the shops.

"We give the comrades whatever we can. They have no right to complain about food when they came here to kill," an Angolan officer said.

Only one American mercenary, Gustavo Grillo, is not kept in Luanda's Sao Paulo jail. Grillo, who proclaims himself a converted revolutionary, is held separately in the *Casa Da Reclusao* (detention centre), apparently because he has had fights with other mercenaries.

The green-painted *Casa Da Reclusao* on the outskirts of the city looks over the cemetery where one of four mercenaries shot in 1976, Briton John Baker, is buried. The bodies of the other three — Costas Georgiou, known as "Colonel Callan", a British-

naturalised Cypriot, Briton Andrew Mackenzie and American Daniel Gearheart — were flown home by their relatives.

It is also here that US pilot Geoff Harrison Tyler is held after landing in the southern city of Benguela, officially designated a military area, when his light aircraft developed engine trouble on a delivery flight to Cape Town.

No charges have been brought against Mr. Tyler, whose plane was taken to pieces by the Angolans after it landed.

The Italian Embassy in Luanda looks after US consular interests and British and Italian officials visit the prisoners once a month, bringing food parcels. The other mercenaries are: Garry Acker (American), Cecil Fortwin, Kevin Marchant, Michael Wiseman and John Lawlor (British) and John Nammock (Irish).

President Jose Eduardo dos Santos offered to release the three Portuguese prisoners as a goodwill gesture during the visit of President Antonio Ramalho Eanes of Portugal. Seventeen Portuguese prisoners were released by UNITA earlier this month in a move that could have embarrassed General Eanes unless he had returned home with a matching promise from Luanda.

CSO: 4700/1557

ANGOLA

BRIEFS

NEW REFINERY PLANNED--Angola may build a second oil refinery in Luanda for the benefit of fellow members of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC). The announcement was made by Manuel Pedro Pacavira, secretary of the ruling MPLA Workers Party's productive sector who said that such a project would ensure self sufficiency in refined products for SADCC members. Mr Pacavira reiterated these remarks at a meeting of SADCC energy ministers in Luanda. Angola is the only oil producing member of SADCC. It is reported that the Soviet Union has agreed to help Angola build a second oil refinery as part of a \$2 billion package of economic aid running to 1990. However, no official confirmation of Soviet help has so far been made. [Text] [Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 30 Apr 82 p 8]

PORTUGUESE NATIONALS MURDERED, CAPTURED--Lisbon, May 6--UNITA, the anti-Government rebel force in Angola, has admitted it killed the Mother Superior of a Portuguese Catholic Mission in an armed attack on April 27. In a communique here, it claimed responsibility for the death of Sister Celeste Goncalves Abreo in the attack on the Vila Nova de Seles Mission, near the coast town of Novo Redondo, in Kwanza Sul Province. UNITA also announced that it took prisoner a Portuguese train driver employed at Bengulea, Victor Bandeira, in an operation against a train outside the town of Huambo. The communique said UNITA considered the town of Vila Nova an important base for Government and Cuban forces which, it said, used Catholic and Protestant missions as barracks. The murder of Sister Celeste, who was 34 and had been in Angola for several years, was reported by Vatican Radio on April 29. UNITA (National Union for the Total Independence of Angola) is led by Jonas Savimbi and reportedly has Western and South African support. (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 7 May 82 p 21]

CSO: 4700/1556

BRIEFS

FIRST OIL IN OCTOBER--Will the dream of the thousands of Beninese based on the Seme oil deposit finally come true? That is the question being asked after the visit made on Saturday by Barthelemy Ohouens, minister of industry, mines and energy, to the Norwegian freighter "Tug Neptun." The freighter is carrying the different equipment to be set up on the Seme oil field site. Ohouens was accompanied by Minister of Interior and Public Security Vincent Guezodje. In addition to the "Tug Neptun," the two ministers also visited the first Beninese supply boat, which arrived in our territorial waters only a short time ago, and the "Goliat 10" barge, which will be used for the work of setting up the platforms. The essential aspect of the visit was that it was for ship officers a source of satisfaction, as expressed by Jean Marie De Graeve, head of the North Sea Method Service. However, he also told Ohouens of difficulties due to the great amount of red tape that seems to get in the way of the work itself. The minister of industry, mines and energy reassured his guests by informing them of the constant availability of Beninese authorities to solve rapidly any difficulties encountered in the course of the work. In short, according to the different technicians, the first oil should run in October, based on the schedule set up. Technical facilities (platforms) should all be in place by June. [By R. Toi] [Text] [Cotonou EHUZU in French 21 Apr 82 pp 1, 6] 11,464

CSO: 4719/900

UN ATTEMPT TO RAISE FUNDS FOR OAU OPERATIONS SEEN AS 'LIFELINE'

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3379, 10 May 82 p 1240

[Text]

TWO ITEMS of news about Chad, one from New York, one from Lagos (reported on page 1284) come together as a possible indication of the way the wind is blowing in the seemingly never-ending imbroglio in Chad.

As the signs that Nigerian despair at the difficulty of their own situation as unjustly receiving the brunt of all the criticism had reached breaking point, and they had started to move troops out, comes the news that the UN initiative on Chad, so long rumoured, has started to materialise, with a serious attempt to raise the necessary funds to permit the OAU operation to continue.

Nigeria's exasperation at the present situation is understandable. Their reluctance to enter the operation last November has now been proved more than justified. Various undertakings of support from Western allies have not materialised in the manner hoped for, partly because of the inevitable lack of considered preparation of the OAU force and examination of its possible needs.

In retrospect, it was also clearly a fundamental error on the part of the OAU itself (and for this the present Chairman, arap Moi, and the OAU Secretary-General Edem Kodjo must take part of the blame) to have sent in the OAU force without insisting on a ceasefire first. This would have placed the onus on the Habré forces, at that stage barely beginning their new military adventure, to stop fighting. As it was, when the ceasefire proposals emerged from the February meeting in Nairobi, it was already too late.

There is no doubt that Goukhouni Wedeye, since he has been on the defensive, has become a harder and harder customer to deal with. The point is often made in Lagos that the Transitional Government of National Unity was always intended to be *transitional*, and had been set up by the

Lagos accords of August 1979 under OAU auspices.

He nonetheless has to be considered as *de facto* in control until proved otherwise, and he cannot be blamed for reacting violently to the Nairobi decisions which virtually officially put Habré back into play again. His blanket abuse of Nigeria witnessed, for example in his recent interview in *Afrique-Asie*, must be seen in this context. It does not, however, make it any easier to bear, when it is realised that but for Nigeria the OAU force could never have got off the ground, and that it is costing Nigeria larger sums weekly, at a time when the Nigerian budget can ill stand the strain.

Goukhouni, a strange combination of naivety and subtlety, has always taken it for granted that the OAU force was going to come in to play the role that the Libyans played, that is to bolster up the GUNT. Hence he took the risk of asking the Libyans to leave before there was any viable replacement authority. And what a risk that now proves to have been.

The mandate of the OAU was very carefully prepared to ensure, however, that its role was limited to peacekeeping, and not enlarged to intervention. Apart from anything else, the cost of an intervention force is higher than a peacekeeping force, and it also implies a political commitment that a loosely-knit organisation like the OAU would find it hard to mobilise. Hence the misunderstanding which has now created an impasse that threatens to internationalise the conflict and bring cold war demons into Africa in a manner arguably more dangerous than the Western Sahara conflict has already done.

The OAU's role could still be an honourable one of staving off this internationalisation. The backers of Habré have been reckless in reviving his chances at a time when he might have been pushed off the Chad chessboard for considerably longer.

The tensions within the always fragile GUNT are perceptibly sharpening, as re-criminations at the military impotence of the shadowy national army increase. Vice-President Kamougue calls for talks with Habré, but Kamougue himself is heavily contested in his own southern fief. Acyl Ahmat tours capitals calling for assistance, but is clearly still playing his own power game. The French, having backed Goukhouni strongly last November in his anti-Libyan moves are now in a quandary, and Goukhouni knows it, adding to his own sense of insecurity.

The GUNT's failures and divisions may yet cause it to disintegrate, but any new permutation in Ndjamená may still come up against the irreconcilable hostility between Habré and Gaddafi. The Libyan leader, discreetly biding his time until he becomes OAU Chairman in August, could yet once again become a prime mover in the Chad drama.

In the meantime, the UN Security Council's attempts to mobilise a fund for the OAU operation in Chad, is the first lifeline the whole sorry operation has had. Nigeria has much prestige invested in this affair, and all Nigerians remember the humiliation of the previous involvement of Nigerian troops in peacekeeping in Chad. Not least the Nigerian army itself.

The reported withdrawal from Chad of one battalion, particularly from the strategic centre of Ati, as has been reported, is a clear warning. But there was always only a commitment to two battalions, and so honour *vis-à-vis* the OAU is still being fulfilled. There may come a time when there is no alternative but to wrap up the whole operation as quickly as possible. That time is not quite yet at hand.

CSO: 4700/1244

PRESIDENTIAL SPEECHES, LIST OF NAMES OF NEW CENTRAL COMMITTEE

Djibouti LA NATION in French 11 Mar 82 pp 4, 5

At National Stadium: "The Means of Applying a Creative Policy"

"Men and women of Djibouti:

"When the object of a man's whole political life has been to serve the public, he can no longer compromise with his convictions, for the limit of his gaze has gone beyond the narrow zone of successes and envies, to reach the world of those who laugh neither often nor enough.

"To the eyes of a people emerging from the darkness of night, the light of the sun is cruel, and the dazzling which follows, even if transitory, confuses their minds, at least during the time needed to adapt to the new perception.

"Ours has at last found its balance, no doubt because it avoided undue haste, and no doubt also because it applied itself to developing before all others the sentiment of generosity, thereby achieving a unity envied by many today.

"That unity sprang up, first of all, in response to the challenge of skeptics bent on predicting the results of our incapacity.

"It then took form at the call of the head of state, who wished it to be finally unshakable; that came to pass on 4 March 1979, just 3 years ago today.

"The work of consolidation, application, and diffusion of the ideas expressed at Dikhil was pursued among the people of Djibouti, as it was in the interior. Its effectiveness was not felt in the same way everywhere, but its reality and necessity have escaped no one, even if at times certain statements gave expression to impatience.

"In our constitutional laws it is said that 'legislative power shall be exercised by a national congress and a legislative council insuring just representation of the population and its communities.'

"It appears today that the national congress will have no other form than one representative of the RPP, which is soon to meet at Tadjourah.

"Tadjourah was also the site, in 1977 shortly before our country's accession to independence, of the second meeting, with "unity" as its theme, which followed that organized with the same objective in Dikhil.

"Because history is a perpetual succession of new beginnings, we owed this visit to our brothers on the other shore of the gulf, and we shall seize the occasion to rejoice, with those who cannot be with us today, at the results recorded in all national activities.

"Certain matters of preoccupation to the government, after having been seen with the eyes of reality, have strengthened the spirit of tolerance, particularly in relation to particular situations which will have the final merit of being felt, as lessons of great interest, for our future reflections.

"With new institutional arrangements, proposed by the government and adopted by the National Assembly, the means have been created for the application, with greater serenity, of a creative policy.

"Whether it be the law on national mobilization or the other texts, particularly those dealing with identity and nationality, the government has applied itself, in proposing them, to respond on the one hand to the renewed desire of the population to know itself better, and secondly to lay new bases for the progressive policy it intends to develop, whatever the circumstances, through the dynamism with which it will not fail to be inspired by the RPR, which will no doubt be called to translate its statute in the direction of simplification.

"My address today is not the work of chance. Quite on the contrary, it was required at this time, which marks the beginning of the period when our intentions will be defined, from the perspective of the final building of our personality.

"The RPR, as the representative of the whole nation, has been given the mission of outlining the major directions, and then of imparting to its members, who include all men and women of Djibouti, the significance of the government's policy.

"As regards the immediate future, I have the honor as president of the Movement, to inform you of the major directives which will govern the organization of the sessions during which will be debated, then given concrete form by public acceptance, the measures already incorporated, as I have said, in constitutional law no. 2.

"The new congress will convene on 6 March, that is, the day after tomorrow, at Tadjourah. That will be the occasion, first, for those who have suggestions or desires to express, to be heard--the sole condition being that their comments be constructive contributions, polemics being excluded from an assembly within which dissensions have been banished once and for all; and secondly, to proceed to the renewal of the RPP central committee, whose 3-year term of office has just ended.

"With the forthcoming designation of the executive organs will be completed the setting up of the responsible elements of our movement, whose first impor-

tant act will be to designate candidates for the new National Assembly to succeed that whose powers expire on 8 May.

"I have purposely summarized the successive phases of change, and I leave it to each of you to discuss them, so as to impart in time the result of your reflections for analysis by those whose concern they will be.

"I think I have already expressed, in other circumstances, the reasons for creation of the RPP; on various occasions I have been concerned to point out that the tribune which it represents can be denied to no one, which in other words means that no one can be subject to denial of rights or expropriation.

"I can well understand that during the initial period some instances of confusion may have arisen, but it seems to me the time has come to encourage some and dissuade others, if the latter exist, and I am sure I surprise no one by declaring here, on this anniversary day, that our movement must remain accessible to and at the service of the people, for that is democracy, and that is why I call on you, men and women of Djibouti, to control it by your massed presence in its composition.

"Long live the RPP, long live the Republic of Djibouti.

At Tadjourah: "Expression Must Come From the Base"

"Brothers and sisters of Tadjourah:

"When I spoke to the many people who came day before yesterday to the Djibouti stadium to celebrate with me the anniversary of the RPP's creation, I announced to all of you, brothers and sisters across the gulf, the holding of our congress today in your white city.

"It will soon be 5 years since that time, just before our accession to independence, when all responsible political figures of that day gathered in this very place, with the aim of advancing in step towards our liberty.

"Since then, many aspects of our country's life have evolved: with our personality, we have regained the taste for audacity, and with that new assurance, the taste for challenge.

"We shall no longer speak of unity, for that theme was the object of but very brief developments, and that during a very short span of our recent history, since you have responded en masse, without hesitation, to the first appeal I addressed to you as soon as I was designated as head of state, that is, on 27 June 1977.

"That does not mean, for all that, that everything is definitively settled in all fields, and it would be a grave error to think so even for an instant.

"Things have, however, changed colors, and since certain of our preoccupations are henceforth part of the domain of our satisfactions, we can continue on our path without troubling ourselves overmuch over the nature of the difficulties we shall have to surmount, because we shall face them together.

"To leave to the government and administration the task of managing our affairs is certainly a mark of confidence which honors those two agencies; however, I have considered that the peoples' participation, in that dimension, in the conduct of its affairs has been insufficient, a situation which justified creation of the RPP.

"The rally is the organ of expression for the whole population, and through its subsidiaries offers to everyone the opportunity to express himself freely, especially to those responsible for defending the country's interests. At the risk of repeating myself, I renew the notice, which concerns all citizens, that the forum which it represents is the property of no one, and that it is available to men and women imbued with the intention to serve the national community.

"To these particulars which I wished to give for the information of the greatest number, I must add that in order to be effective the movement must feel itself strengthened by general support; so do not hesitate to uphold it so that it may become the permanent means of liaison between all components of the nation.

"The primary purpose of this meeting is the presentation of the RPP congress, whose members have been designated by the subordinate organs.

"They are at my side, but they are not my servants; their duties consist essentially of deliberating in plenary session on questions which shall have been examined by the central committee shortly to be constituted, and whose permanent representation will be provided by an executive committee appointed from among its members.

"This, then, is an initiating organization whose role is of first importance, because through the network of its representation it will be in a better position than anyone to define rapidly the permanent or periodic needs of the population, and to provide at the governmental level needed information and solutions.

"Exact reflection of intentions and hopes is not easily accomplished, and at times distortion--even unwitting--can go beyond surprise and create situations in all respects deplorable. Thus it is important that all things be clear along the whole route, without need for interpretation at any crossroad; that is why expression must come from the base.

"The foregoing represents, among other things, and not the least important, one of the reasons for creation of our rally; it will be your task to justify it by bringing to it, through your massive support, the help which is indispensable to its development.

"Brothers and sisters of Tadjourah, in sharing this day with you, let me ask the Almighty to shed on you his blessing, and to watch over the maintenance of our fierce will to serve Him while at the same time we serve the Republic of Djibouti.

LIST OF CANDIDATES FOR MAY LEGISLATIVE ELECTIONS

Djibouti LA NATION DJIBOUTI in French 6 May 82 pp 1, 12

[Text] The secretary general of the People's Rally for Progress (RPP) and minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, Moumin Bahdon Farah, filed a list of RPP candidates for the coming legislative elections with the Djibouti Ministry of Interior at around midnight on Thursday. The elections are scheduled for Friday, 21 May.

This new list of candidates includes 22 new names and 43 incumbents. The National Assembly must fill 65 seats.

22 New Candidates; 43 Incumbents

District of Djibouti

1. Barkat Gourad Hamadou 2. Omar Kamil Warsama 3. Moumin Bahdon Farah
4. Ali Mahamade Houmed 5. Bourhan Ali Warki 6. Ahmed Hassan Liban (AKA "Goad")
7. Fahmy Ahmed El Hag 8. Mahamoud Del Wais 9. Abdoulkader Waberri Askar
10. Abdallah Awad Haidar 11. Wahib Issa Ali 12. Ali Bileh Robleh
13. Abdallah Chirwa Djibril 14. Abdi Jean-Paul Noel 15. Deleita Mohamed Moussa
16. Dabale Ahmed Kassim 17. Ibrahim Ahmed Bouraleh 18. Omar Ahmed Youssouf
19. Moussa Ali Kahin 20. Mohamed Ali Bogoreh 21. Chide Abdi Khaireh
22. Ali Ahmed Sultan 23. Mirgan Barkat Houmed 24. Idriss Harbi Farah
25. Bourhan Kanano Daoud 26. Mohamed Ali Mohamed 27. Hubert Ismael Bileh
28. Maki Houmed Gaba 29. Elmi Ali Ardeh 30. Abdoulkader Ahmed Liban
31. Omar Elmi Khaireh 32. Atteyeh Ismael Wais 33. Hassan Elmi Guelton
34. Ali Guedi Amareh 35. Kamil Ali Mohamed 36. Idriss Hassan Agadir
37. Mohamed Ali Gadi leh

District of Dikhil

1. Mohamed Djama Elabe 2. Said Ibrahim Badoul 3. Osman Moussa Omar
4. Habib Mohamed Loita 5. Robleh Obsieh Bouh 6. Oudoun Hassanle Ali
7. Elaf Orbiss Ali 8. Aden Guedi Dideh 9. Wais Houmed Wais 10. Ougoureh Hassan Ibrahim
11. Dibiro Ahmed Hamadou 12. Moussa Ahmed Osman

District of Ali-Sabieh

1. Idriss Farah Abaneh
2. Aden Robleh Awaleh
3. Ahmed Boulaleh Barreh
4. Omar Dahar Fod
5. Djama Djilal Djama
6. Moussa Bouraleh Djama

District of Tadjourah

1. Ibrahim Mohamed Houmed
2. Mohamed Adabo Kako
3. Ibrahim Chehem
4. Youssouf Ali Youssouf
5. Hassan Omar Mohamed
6. Hassan Ali Daoud

District of Obock

1. Mohamed Dato Mohamed
2. Ahmed Ali Hassan
3. Ali Moussa Hamadou
4. Ali Silay Abakari

11,464

CSO: 4719/900

SATISFACTION EXPRESSED OVER COST OF LIVING

Djibouti LA NATION DJIBOUTI in French 6 May 82 p 12

[Article by Ahmed Djama Guedi: "Truth"]

[Text] I was indignant, positively indignant after reading the remarks made by the author of the bulletin of the General Confederation of Workers of Djibouti on the occasion of 1 May (Labor Day), especially with respect to excessive price increases for food in Djibouti.

Being a worker myself, it is not at all my intention to begin a debate or controversy or go against the workers' causes, but quite simply, to shed light on this problem, which may affect the daily lives of all people of Djibouti.

Contrary to what was claimed in that bulletin, the Republic of Djibouti undeniably has one of the highest per capita incomes in the region, whence our ability to face the cost of living better.

Actually, every consumer is aware that today, our country is subject to fluctuating international prices because of the absence -- not to say near nonexistence -- of national production, meaning that we depend 100 percent on other countries.

Despite that fact, our government constantly makes every effort to control prices, supporting certain products in order to maintain the stability of prices, of bread, among others.

In addition, there is a periodic inspection of stock in order to ensure a reliable supply of food products, meaning that Djibouti can boast of being one of the few countries in the region where shortages are unknown.

We also have regulations designed to eliminate all fraud and set profit margins for wholesalers and retailers. One should emphasize here that these levels have not been raised in a long time.

In reading the statistical bulletin published periodically, one can see that prices of food products have remained stable or even dropped in the past year and a half. This reflects true conditions. Detente is now becoming the rule as the result of increased intervention on the part of the government, first of all, and of the drop in world prices.

It is true, as in all countries, that certain merchants may engage in speculative practices and dishonest trading, resulting in illegal price increases. They must be fought.

For this purpose, a consumers association within which workers could denounce practices contrary to the national interest to the proper departments is more than ever necessary.

To "tell it like it is" is not complacency, but presumes a sense of truth and realism, making it possible to better understand and solve a problem.

11,464
CSO: 4719/900

DJIBOUTI

REPORT ON GEOTHERMAL ENERGY

Djibouti LA NATION in French 11 Mar 82 p 6

Text Minister of Industry and State Industrial Corporations Fahmy Ahmed El Hag participated in the second conference of Arab energy ministers at Doha, capital of Qatar, from 6 to 11 March 1982. That conference considered a number of questions relating to conventional energy and alternative energy sources. The Djiboutian delegation informed the conference concerning the efforts undertaken by our young country in the field of prospecting for new forms of energy. A detailed report on geothermal research studies was presented to the participants and commented on by the minister.

Before his departure, the minister of industry and state industrial corporations declared to us that geothermal energy is henceforth a certainty rather than a hope. He indicated that studies conducted during the first phase were fruitful.

They comprise two elements:

1. A geological and geophysical study which resulted in the boring of several exploratory wells on the Hanle plain;
2. A preliminary technical and economic feasibility study which demonstrates the profitability of electricity production based on geothermal steam, since the cost of the energy transported to Djibouti does not exceed 12.5 Djiboutian Fr per kWh.

In view of those promising results, a second phase will be initiated very shortly. It is to last from 25 to 27 months, and will comprise drilling of 6 exploratory wells, geological and geochemical analyses, and core sampling of wells. Chemical analyses of fluids will also be carried out to permit determination of geothermal potential.

The minister consequently considers it indispensable to proceed rapidly in setting up the financing necessary for completion of this second phase, that is, approximately \$21 million. Since this phase involves certain risks, this financing must be obtained in the form of a grant, or a loan under particularly favorable conditions.

He declared to us:

"I shall take advantage of this conference to begin conversations with Arab financial institutions in a position to contribute to completion of this second phase. If that is accomplished under favorable conditions, and if results are encouraging, they will permit us to consider building our first geothermal power station."

Meeting of Financial Backers for Extension of Boulaos Power Station

At the close of the conference, the minister of industry and state industrial corporations will attend the meeting of financial backers to be held in Kuwait for the purpose of completing financing arrangements necessary for extension of the Boulaos electric power station.

That financing, of the order of \$40 million, will enable Djibouti Electric to acquire two generators totaling 30 MW capacity in order to meet the growing needs of the city of Djibouti until 1987.

6145

CSO: 4719/685

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

BRIEFS

TALKS WITH SPAIN--Madrid, May 7--President Teodoro Obiang will visit Spain for three days from May 12 for talks with Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo and King Juan Carlos, a reliable source said here. Equatorial Guinea is currently in dispute over Madrid's aid programme for its former colony, which Spain wants to make conditional on the establishment of advisers with executive powers in the Guinean-Finance Ministry. (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 7 May 82 p 22]

CSO: 4700/1243

BRIEFS

ON FALKLAND ISLANDS CONFLICT--The Gambia Government has issued a statement on the Falkland Islands conflict. It says "The Government of The Gambia, gravely concerned by the occupation of the Falkland Islands by Argentina, supports Security Council Resolution No 502 of April 3, 1982 and calls upon Argentine Government to withdraw its forces and resume negotiations with the Government of the United Kingdom with a view to reaching a diplomatic solution in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations." [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3379, 10 May 82 p 1281]

PRC CONSTRUCTED HEALTH CENTERS--An estimated D 1m. modern health centre constructed at Karantaba, Kiang West, by the Chinese, was recently handed over to the Minister of Health, Labour, and Social Welfare, Mr M.C. Jallow. Another health centre is presently under construction by the Chinese at Kudang in the MacCarthy Island Division. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3379, 10 May 82 p 1281]

ELECTION RESULTS--President Sir Dawda Jawara has been reelected to a five-year term of office and his People's Progressive Party (PPP) has won 27 of the 35 contested Parliamentary seats. Announcing the official results of the Presidential poll, the Chief Justice, Sir Philip Bridges, said Sir Dawda had won 137,020 votes and Mr Sheriff Dibba, his jailed opponent accused of involvement in last year's coup attempt, won 52,136 votes. Mr Dibba also lost his Badibu Central Parliamentary seat, which he had held since before independence. Of the 35 contested seats in the newly enlarged 48-member House of Representatives (the remaining 13 seats are nominated by the President and traditional chiefs), the PPP won 27, the National Convention Party (NCP) three and independent candidates five. The Gambia's oldest political party, the United Party (UP), failed to win any of the three seats it contested in Banjul. The line-up after the 1977 Parliamentary elections for the 35 elected seats was; PPP 29 seats, NCP five seats, UP one seat and independents none. Of the 285,036 voters registered, 189,156 turned out to cast their vote in the two-day elections using black or yellow marbles to indicate their choice. The Gambia has a population of about 500,000. President Jawara was optimistic about his chances before the elections; "I think it will be a sweeping, landslide victory both in the Presidential and Parliamentary elections," he said. Asked whether he saw the elections as a test of acceptance or rejection of the Confederation of Senegambia, the President said: "Yes, the results will be a test, however they go." Officials declined to comment on how Mr Dibba would vote. He had been running his campaign from a prison cell. Another jailed leading NCP member, Mr Gibou Jagne, also lost his Parliamentary seat in the elections. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3379, 10 May 82 p 1281]

PPP EXPULSIONS--Before the elections took place The People's Progressive Party, PPP, expelled 12 of its members after the party's secretariat considered their activities contrary to the principles and objectives of the party. A press release from the Secretariat lists them as: Jokadu: Yusupha Ceesay; Sandu: Kissima Sillah, Alhaji Touray; Niamina: Malick Saidy Sabally; Kiang East: Kebba Ousman Fadera; Jarra East: Saiku L. Barrow; Lower Falladu West: Momodu B.S. Jamanka; Foni East: Henry M. Jammeh; Lower Nuimi: Jain Colli Fye; Basse: Suleyman B. Sumbundu; Bubacar M. Baldeh (Secretary General of the PPP Youth Movement; Tumana: Mohammed Bemba Tamedu. In a press release, the PPP Secretariat stated that it expelled the members because it "reviewed the activities of certain members of the party who had applied to the party for sponsorship at the forthcoming general election and who, having failed to be selected, have now decided to contest the elections as independent candidates."

[Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3379, 10 May 82 p 1281]

CSO: 4700/1244

LIVESTOCK SECTOR DEVELOPMENT VIEWED TO CUT IMPORTS

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3379, 10 May 82 pp 1254-1255

[Article by Issaka Goodman]

[Excerpts] Isaaka Goodman discusses a study commissioned by the Bank of Ghana, which reviewed the livestock sector of the economy in northern Ghana, the development of which will reduce the country's present reliance on imported meat.

THIS IS an observation on a report of a study by Gunn Rural Management Pty Ltd, (GRM) of Brisbane, Australia, on the Development of Livestock in Northern Ghana. This study which was carried out in 1977, was commissioned by the Bank of Ghana, to review the livestock sector of the economy and to identify the specific projects which will reduce the country's present level of reliance on imported meat and meat products and it is still very relevant today, as the figures and report have been updated.

The study identified 12 areas in Northern Ghana for commercial ranching including Wulugu-Walewale, where a ranch has been set-up: Wulugu Livestock Company Limited.

Northern Ghana is very similar, with respect to climate, soil and grass types, to parts of northern Australia and South America where commercially-orientated cattle industries have been established for over a century. There is little doubt that, with the provision of stock water and competent management, the north of Ghana is capable of supporting ranches which can be used for breeding and growing livestock. Further, livestock production in the north is likely to be less constrained by diseases than in the south as the prolonged

annual dry period restricts the development of parasital and bacterial diseases commonly associated with the wetter south.

A further advantage of the development of a livestock industry in the north, particularly in the early phase of the development of the industry in Ghana, is the proximity to supplies of breeding stock. Almost all the livestock that are immediately available are imported from the Sahelian countries and enter Ghana from Upper Volta. Therefore the rapid development of the livestock industry in its initial stages will depend on an ability to obtain adequate numbers of breeding stock from the Sahelian countries.

The north also enjoys logistical, environmental and cost advantages for acceptance of Sahelian animals and the losses of animals which occur from transport and disease if animals are moved to the south will be minimised.

It is considered that the most effective way of increasing meat production in Ghana in the short term is to develop ranch enterprises based on large-scale, or extensive production of cattle sheep and goats. The relatively low capacity of natural savannah pastures to carry grazing animals demands the utilisation of large areas by a

single enterprise to maximise the use of management, labour and capital facilities to achieve economic efficiency. Ranching is a management system well suited to operational and economic efficiency under conditions allowing only extensive livestock grazing.

The study found that there is a strong demand for meat in Ghana and historically Ghana has been a net importer of live animals and meat products, and the majority of the Ghanaian meat markets require fresh meat (not refrigerated); therefore a daily kill system from small abattoirs is appropriate rather than distribution from large regional abattoirs and processing plants.

Management training is of paramount importance at the production level and practical training courses must be sche-

duled both on-project in Ghana and in overseas tropical livestock producing areas, for Ghanaians who will eventually take over the management.

The report recommended the following as the features of the initial ranch development:

Area 100,000 acres approximately (40,500 hectares)

Carrying capacity at full development:
2,000 breeding cattle plus followers, 10 breeding sheep/goats plus followers.

Peak debt C2.6m. in year five.

Internal rate of return 11 per cent.

Break-even cash flow achieved in year six.

Pay back period year 12.

Stable year not cash flow of C0.5 m. giving annual profit of C0.42m. after year 10.

Return on foreign exchange 7 per cent.

CSO: 4700/1557

BRIEFS

REPORTED MURDERS--Mr E.D. Mahami, former deputy Speaker of Parliament has alleged in Lagos that the PNDC has killed hundreds of military and civilian opponents since December 31. The former deputy speaker told a press conference that all dissent had been curtailed ruthlessly since Rawlings' regime seized power. He accused the regime of undertaking "a systematic elimination by secret killings of hundreds of both military personnel and civilians who were suspected of being against the so-called revolution." Many others had been sent to detention centres without trial, he charged. Mr Mahami was announcing the formation of a Nigerian branch of the Campaign for Democracy in Ghana, launched in London last month to oppose the military regime by peaceful means. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3379, 10 May 82 p 1287]

CSO: 4700/1557

TOURE'S DIPLOMACY IN PERSUADING OADU LEADERS TO BAR SDAR ADMISSION 'SUCCESSFUL'

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3379, 10 May 82 pp 1256, 1257

[Text] A correspondent discusses President Sekou Toure's successful diplomatic role in persuading OAU leaders to oppose the admission of the Sharan Arab Democratic Republic into the organisation.

WHILE the squabbles and shadow punch-ups among African leaders get more heated and dramatic over the recent admission of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic (SADR) to the OAU, Guinea continues to play a rather quiet but effective diplomatic pussy-footing which now seems to be gaining ground in recent weeks.

In the last four weeks or so, President Ahmed Sékou Touré, of Guinea, has convened at least two successful summits in his capital, Conakry. Just before Easter, Touré chaired an emergency meeting of the other two member-countries of the Mano River Union, Liberia and Sierra Leone. A communiqué issued at the end of the summit said the three Heads of State want an emergency meeting of the OAU Heads of State to settle the Western Sahara crisis; but the more underlying factor in the communiqué has been the agreement of the three leaders to say that the OAU decision last February to admit the SADR was null and void.

This immediately meant that first of all the Sierra Leone Government which had been rewarded in 1980 by the Algerian Government with reportedly a load of money, 40 Mercedes Benz and food to back and declare support for the SADR at the OAU summit in Freetown, has changed its mind about that 1980 decision. Secondly, by the Conakry pronouncement, Liberia was once and for all making known publicly its

position on the Western Sahara dispute. Under the late President William Tolbert, who was himself a founder member of the committee of OAU wisemen, Liberia has consistently played the role of a peace-broker over the Western Sahara crisis. But Sékou Touré's diplomatic victory over President Siaka Stevens and Commander Samuel Doe at the recent Conakry summit, is hardly surprising. Politically, Touré has always played the role of a big brother, sending Guinean troops to prop-up Stevens' fragile government in 1970 when it was nearly crushed by a coup and providing him with asylum in 1967 and more recently acting as a godfather for Liberia's Samuel Doe when the latter was twice refused participation at meetings of African leaders in Lagos, Nigeria and Lomé, Togo. As a result Touré could not have misjudged the political temperature of the two neighbouring leaders when he hurriedly summoned them to Conakry and asked them to back King Hassan's diplomatic counter-offensive on the OAU admission of the SADR.

Touré is King Hassan's best ruling friend in the region; the other is former President Senghor, of Senegal, who nonetheless continues to play the role of man-behind-the-scene, pushing his luck with other French-speaking countries like the Ivory Coast, the Central African Republic, Mali and Upper Volta. Commander Doe's sudden shouting-match over the Western Sahara

issue and apparent support for King Hassan could also be seen as a continuation of the American axis and influence on both Liberia and Morocco. The two states continue to be the biggest receivers of the Reagan administration support and finance in the region. Even so because it is the American dollar which continues to make Mr. Doe tick, political commentators argue that present Liberian foreign policies are more or less dictated from the White House in Washington. This apparently is another reason why Mr. Doe has come out recently to attack President Moi, of Kenya, for his handling of the Sahrawi issue and criticising the admission of the SADR as "most irregular".

Support for Siaka Stevens

For President Siaka Stevens' about-turn pronouncement on the SADR's admission, President Sékou Touré has recommended Sierra Leone for admission to the Islamic Conference of which Guinea is an influential member. As if to say, "don't worry if you no longer get Algerian cash". The Guinean leader was largely instrumental in Stevens' successful visits to Riyadh and Rabat which resulted in the Sierra Leone Parliament hastily putting through a bill for Sierra Leone joining the Islamic Conference. Unconfirmed Moroccan sources have also said that during Stevens' recent hop through Rabat and Fez in Morocco, King Hassan assured him of support in the Islamic Conference and financial goodwill mainly from the Saudis who are known to be controlling the bulk of the Conference's finances.

President Sékou Touré's other diplomatic pay-off over the current Western Sahara dispute, came as a result of another recent summit with the Heads of State of Guinea Bissau, The Gambia and Senegal in Conakry. Although the meeting was primarily called to discuss security in the region, the Western Sahara crisis came on top of the agenda with the leaders lashing out at the OAU's recent admission of the SADR and to declare support for King Hassan against the OAU and the SADR. It is important to note that countries like Guinea Bissau and The Gambia, who have in the past maintained a low profile on such an issue, were seen to be making open condemnation of what many regard as an OAU policy.

There are apparently two main reasons for the sudden switch of policy by both the Gambian and Guinea Bissau authorities. First of all with the new Senegambia confederation, The Gambia had no choice but to toe the Senegalese line; Senegal, of course, is one of the loudest advocates of King Hassan's Western Sahara policies and former President Senghor is still very influential in mapping out Senegalese foreign policy. Secondly, Touré knew he could strike a deal over the Sahara issue by bringing together Jawara and Vieira to talk. This meant that if the two leaders could stand behind Morocco, the Guinean leader could bring them to talking about issues that were worrying them most: subversion and security. Not surprisingly, at the end of the Conakry summit President Vieira, of Guinea Bissau, agreed to kick out from his country Gambian dissidents who had fled into Bissau after last year's abortive coupe in The Gambia. Similarly, Jawara has promised to report any acts of subversion from his country.

DOE TOURS ASIAN, ARAB CAPITALS

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3379, 10 May 82 p 1289

[Text]

Head of State Samuel Doe is on a three-week tour of Asian and Arab capitals seeking aid for Liberia. It is Mr. Doe's first visit outside Africa since he seized power two years ago. Heading a 20-strong government delegation, the Liberian leader had talks with President Hosni Mubarak in Egypt and he arrived in China on May 3.

The official New China News Agency in a despatch from Monrovia said that the visit was significant because China was the first major nation to have invited Mr. Doe. A separate commentary by the agency praised Mr. Doe for having overthrown what it called the "133-year-old rule by the descendants of ex-American black slaves". Doe's military government had overcome many difficulties in the past two years and made progress in its efforts to achieve stability, the agency said.

It also praised him for pursuing a non-aligned policy and opposing foreign interference, notably the Soviet and Vietnamese interventions in Afghanistan and Kampuchea. The report noted with approval that he had expelled Soviet diplomats last year and ordered the Soviet Embassy in Monrovia to cut its staff from 15 to six a year ago.

Peking radio said that Mr. Doe met Chinese premier, Zhao Ziyang, at a ceremony in the Great Hall of the People, and the two leaders began talks. At a welcoming banquet given by Mr. Zhao the premier said that China placed great emphasis on strengthening its links with the Third World.

Mr. Doe planned to leave for South Korea on May 9 and he will spend the last week of the tour from May 14 in Saudi Arabia, Algeria and Morocco.

CSO: 4700/1244

LIBERIA

BRIEFS

DOE PRAISES PRC AID--Hong Kong, May 4--Liberia has "observed with immense satisfaction the generous support which China has given, and continues to give, to the liberation struggle in general and the African experience in particular," visiting Liberian head of state Samuel Doe said in Peking Monday. He told a banquet hosted by Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang that "Liberia's stand remains uncompromising in the demand for the total liberation of Africa from the last pockets of racist minority rule, oppression and repression. The criminal system of apartheid in South Africa must be dismantled and destroyed," he stressed, according to the NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY. Mr Zhao said China would firmly support third world countries in a fight "to oppose hegemonism and safeguard world peace. In the struggle to win economic independence so as to consolidate our political independence, it is necessary for us, the third world countries, to strengthen unity and cooperation among us," he said. The term hegemonism, in Chinese parlance, means the Soviet Union. Mr Doe arrived in Peking Sunday for a six-day visit. The two countries established diplomatic relations in 1977. (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 4 May 82 p 13]

CSO: 4700/1243

NRM SEEN LACKING POLITICAL PROGRAM

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English Vol 23 No 9, 28 Apr 82 p 3

[Text]

MOZAMBIQUE: THE MRN PUZZLE. There is little doubt that the Mozambique Resistance Movement (MRN) has been giving the Frelimo Government in Maputo an increasingly severe headache over the past six months. The dissident group is also badly hampering Zimbabwe's trade through Beira. Rail and road traffic from the Indian Ocean port to Zimbabwe has been reduced to a trickle. The *Lonrho*-owned pipeline between Beira and Mutare (formerly Umtali) is still inoperative: the MRN seems able to blow it up at will.

The geographical spread of the MRN is also increasing. The provinces of Niassa, Nampula and Cabo Delgado are little affected. The central provinces of Manica and Sofala are the worst hit, with anti-government activity in Tete growing. But recently MRN have caused sabotage as far south as Inhambane and Gaza.

Estimates of the size of the dissident movement vary from about 6,000 up to about 16,000. South African sources put the figure at around 10,000 with the Mozambican authorities opting for the higher figure. Ex-Rhodesians who set up the movement in 1976 say there were only 500 MRN operatives in Mozambique when the movement passed from Rhodesian to South African sponsorship at the time of Zimbabwe's independence in 1980.

Perhaps the most important yet little-noticed aspect of the MRN is that it has no political programme of its own except to destabilise the government in Maputo. Morale among many Mozambicans is low because of continuing very severe shortages of nearly all basic foodstuffs and services in the main towns. Many shops are closed and people seem listless and disgruntled. But the MRN, though using sophisticated sabotage techniques, seems unable to translate Mozambique's economic depression into political opposition. Part of the reason for this is that when the Rhodesian Central Intelligence Organisation (CIO), the Salisbury-based intelligence service, handed the MRN over to South Africa, internal ructions within BOSS and the recent demise of its head, Gen. Hendrik van den Bergh, meant that it was the South African military authorities and not the Pretoria intelligence services who took over the movement. Hence the total lack of political skill and a reliance, instead, on the purely military approach to the destabilisation of Mozambique. Many of the MRN operatives within Mozambique are actually white Portuguese and South Africans.

When the MRN started, many of its leaders, such as Andre Matsangaiza, who was later killed, were former Frelimo leaders who did have a political message to spread against President Machel. Under the South African military authorities, however, ex-PIDE agents and white Portuguese, with no viable alternative political ideas, have come to the fore — such as Orlando Cristina, former aide to Jorge Jardim, the white ex-Mozambique millionaire.

The new MRN chief is said to be Afonso Dhlakama. Radio propaganda, beamed from the Northern Transvaal, is said to be extremely crude. Although Frelimo are having great difficulty in salvaging Mozambique's economy, the MRN is not viewed by many Mozambique citizens as a serious alternative, although the government in Maputo is greatly embarrassed by its activities ●

COUNTRY'S PROBLEMS MUST BE EXPERIENCED FIRST HAND

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 19 Apr 82 p 1

[Editorial by Mario Ferro]

[Excerpts] For an attentive observer the fact that several members of the Council of Ministers made trips to various parts of the country last week did not pass unnoticed. Most of the ministers left the capital and in the places where the crying need for development is felt most, they acted to solve many problems--in the vernacular "knots of strangulation," the term that has become characteristic.

At first glance, I presume that these trips are a reply to the statement, considered a guideline, by President Samora Machel, in his speech at the closing session of the first National Conference of the Frelimo Party: "We have to come out of our offices. We have to renew our contacts with the masses, to make the party live daily among them."

It is not sufficient that only the ministers go traveling to acquaint themselves with the real situation of the country.

We have national directors, directors of management units, directors of firms and other directors and experts in various fields. The majority of them receive good salaries paid in foreign exchange. Usually they are concentrated in the overcrowded capital, filling offices and offices of the ministries and other official bodies, getting wrapped up in the confusion of things, papers and talks in the corridors, often without any importance.

Of course, I do not underestimate the work of these hundreds and hundreds of individuals who make up an important army which would be more important if they felt and saw the results of their actions over there in each one of more than 100 districts of the nation, each one of which is the basis of the national economy.

Perhaps it is my mentality, victim of provincial distortion which makes me think in this manner, because the 8 months of my residence in Maputo will never be able to wipe out the many years I spent in Beira. However, to tell the truth, I know from my experience that there are many who still think (and even worse believe) that Mozambique is Maputo, and the rest... is scenery.

11634

CSO: 4742/290

PROFITEERING SEEN REAPPEARING; VIGILANCE NEEDED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 24 Apr 82 p 8

[Article by Abel Faife]

[Text] At the beginning of this week, precisely on the day when a newspaper exposed the reappearance--in a scandalously refined way--of profiteering behind the Xipamanine market, the people's militia carried out a surprise operation in which some merchants accused of being involved in these practices were arrested.

What is to be noted in this event is that this operation was something like a quick reply to the exposure and general condemnation of this problem, which has already become a daily occurrence in our city.

As a matter of fact, since the end of last year when an action was unleashed resulting in the arrest and trial of dozens of suspects, what seemed to have started as a permanent fight against these parasites of society, and which involved almost all the neighborhoods of the city, was forgotten.

From then on the fight against profiteering--which some singers and cultural groups of this city used in dedicating to it songs and satirizing the persons and deeds of the profiteers--has not continued.

The real sharks, who had hidden in their lairs, came out again when they found out that in the end, it was a "flash in the pan," and they started to devise even more refined means of continuing their evil activities.

Then the offensive started again by determined groups of small bourgeoisie: "Ah! at least with profiteering people are able to fix things!..."

The truth is that an anxious person, wishing to acquire a certain product, is free to pay any price to obtain it. However, this is only done by those who can pay the price asked. And what of the great majority of the population?

People's vigilance is actively maintained in the neighborhoods; the militia and other organizations continue to expose profiteers; and even here, in this newspaper, we have received innumerable letters denouncing the most irregular situations in connection with this problem.

However, because of the delays and lack of action in solving many cases, we have something like disillusion setting in. The influx of letters from readers also tends to diminish because they do not find immediate practical response to various questions raised.

We wonder why.

We leave this question to be answered by those who are in charge of acting and making people's vigilance more dynamic and active, because this vigilance, as a matter of fact, exists and is necessary to solve the cases it detects and exposes.

It is a fact that profiteering is so developed that it absolutely must be eliminated totally, at least while the present supply difficulties persist. However, through a permanent, energetic and coordinated action between the grassroots and competent organizations, we can diminish it, make it as small as possible and always keep it on the defensive.

11635

CSO: 4742/292

MOZAMBIQUE

GDR OFFICIAL REVIEWS SPECTRUM OF COOPERATION

Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese 25 Apr 82 pp 9, 10

[Article by Xavier Tsenane]

[Text] The type of cooperation between the GDR and the RPM [People's Republic of Mozambique] is based on the principles of the New International Economic Order, said Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber of the GDR, on 16 April, the fourth and last day of his official visit to Mozambique.

New possibilities of parliamentary cooperation between the GDR and the RPM appeared with the visit of Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber, member of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] Politburo and vice president of State Council, which took place 13-16 April.

Horst Sindermann's visit to the RPM leading a People's Chamber delegation was made at the invitation of Marcelino dos Santos, member of the Politburo of the FRELIMO Party and secretary of the permanent committee of the People's Assembly, who visited the GDR in October 1980.

In the first stage, an exchange of experiences took place among local government organizations of the GDR and the People's Assembly, provincial and district assemblies and localities of the RPM. Horst Sindermann has issued an invitation to a delegation of the provincial assemblies to visit the GDR.

"People's assemblies at the local level are now in the process of organization, the beginning of their configuration fully responds to new aspirations, and various deputies are organized into a working group to solve various problems," said Horst Sindermann.

However, although the deputies were "full of the will to work," the difficulties due to the fact that they "were inexperienced" are evident, he said. "For this reason there must be an exchange of experiences" between the two parties, because the GDR has many decades of experience.

"There are various ways of cooperation between the two countries. There is a joint commission which alternately meets in the GDR and the RPM. Included in this commission's work is training for specialists in agriculture," said Horst Sindermann. It is to be noted that on the 19th a new meeting of that commission started to work in the city of Maputo.

"This type of cooperation is based on the principles of the New International Economic Order which presupposes mutual advantages on a footing of equality," said Horst Sindermann.

This aspect was touched upon previously by Maj Gen Marcelino dos Santos, when he said that "the RPM is aware of its internationalist duty and expresses its willingness to study, together with other fraternal socialist countries, the necessary ways to neutralize the economic blockade imposed by imperialism and to reinforce the actions aimed at implementing the New International Economic Order."

As an example, Horst Sindermann said that the supply of equipment from the GDR for the Mozambican coal industry is compensated through importation of this product into the GDR. "We must find ways to cooperate which would have nothing to do with exploitation, but can guarantee mutual advantages," he said.

Horst Sindermann visited the metallurgical enterprise Cometal-Mometal, where Mozambican workers trained in the GDR and cooperating workers from that country are employed. "We start from the principle that it is a priority of your country to obtain skilled manpower," he said in this connection.

One of his impressions is that "there is progress in training skilled workers. One of the tasks performed at the Cometal-Mometal is welding, which demands high specialization. I saw workers who carry out this task with expertise."

GDR cooperation is envisaged in supplying equipment, technology, technical assistance and professional training to Cometal-Mometal. Horst Sindermann also said that he has noted that a Mozambican worker trained in the GDR was transmitting his knowledge to his colleagues.

Friendship School

Horst Sindermann spoke of cooperation in the field of education, pointing out that it is concentrated mainly on training teachers, preparation of manuals and teaching methods. "It is known as the Friendship School Project, which will be completed soon," he said.

"There are joint plans for training cadres at the party level. This means that GDR teachers will work at the FRELIMO Party Central School and that Mozambican students will be trained at the GDR party school."

During his visit Horst Sindermann toured two centers for training political cadres, namely the FRELIMO Party Central School, located in Matola, and the FRELIMO Secondary School in Namaacha. "I observed progress in the two schools where a new generation is growing up. This shows that the leaders of the FRELIMO Party and the state are working with view to a great future."

Solidarity

Actions illustrated the words of solidarity spoken during the visit: the GDR delegation offered 2 tons of medicines as aid to drought victims, and also various sanitary material, in the name of the GDR Solidarity Committee.

Episodes showing solidarity between the two countries were recalled at the meetings. "The visit of Horst Sindermann to this socialist land means that we are not alone in our battle trenches for socialism," said Maj Gen Marcelino dos Santos.

"We cannot but point out the role of the GDR in the armed struggle for the liberation of Mozambique. (...) Battle uniforms, medicines that we used in our struggle came from the GDR. It is difficult to enumerate the help of the GDR to our people," said Maj Gen Hama Thai, adding a greeting "to the people of the GDR for the effort they have given to support the building of socialism in Mozambique."

11635

CSO: 4742/292

FALKLANDS ISSUE SEEN AS MERE SMOKESCREEN

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 24 Apr 82 p 7

[Editorial by Etevaldo Hipolito: "Another Maneuver"]

[Text] It will not be too much to again insist that imperialism and its allies are trying to use the case of the Malvinas to hide other equally serious crises. The conflict over the archipelago has served as a smokescreen behind which the plot against certain peoples and their legitimate right to freedom and peace is developing.

We all know the attempt a short time ago by the Reagan administration to have, without any delay, an amendment approved authorizing the President to use his full powers to intervene in Central America. It is obvious that the landing of troops would also reach the Caribbean area. This maneuver was at the time denounced by progressive governments and movements of the region, which forced common sense to prevail in the U.S. Congress.

Now, still under the cover of disagreement between Buenos Aires and London, there is another attempt to take advantage of the situation. Now, an attempt is made to justify a foreign military presence in Africa through tendentious reports about Angola.

It is not by chance that in the profusion of details regarding the Malvinas there begin to appear data on planes overflying the British fleet navigating in the Atlantic. Such planes would have to have a point of departure, a place for supply and a center of operations. Immediately, news agencies of capitalist countries located this entire complex on Angolan territory.

Official denials by Luanda did not receive the same prominence as the reports distributed throughout the world. This could not have been otherwise, because what is being attempted is to confuse international public opinion in order to carry out the plan of dissemination of arsenals in regions considered strategic for imperialism and its allies.

To announce the "discovery" of bases in Angola is to prepare the way for installing more military complexes in the Indian Ocean. In addition, this is an argument aimed at trying to justify the utilization of South African port of Simonstown for aggression against progressive Africa.

11635

CSO: 4742/292

EXCELLENCE OF MOZAMBIKAN SCHOOLS IN CUBA PRAISED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 19 Apr 82 p 3

[Text] Mozambican schools in Cuba set records on the Isle of Youth, winning the first and third places on the lists of the four foreign establishments qualified at the end of the socialist competition process during the just-completed school year. This was disclosed by the OJM [Mozambique Youth Organization] secretary general, Zacarias Kupela, during a meeting with the national media after his return from that country. Mentioning the 25 Setembro and Eduardo Mondlane secondary schools as the ones which won the first and third places, respectively, he added that the two educational establishments now have the privilege of competing on the national level this year.

He explained: "I mean that our 25 Setembro and Eduardo Mondlane schools this year will participate in a socialist competition process not on the level of the Isle of Youth, where the foreign schools in Cuba are located, but on an equal footing with the Cuban secondary schools."

According to Zacarias Kupela, the Mozambican schools in the Republic of Cuba (four in all) are considered the best of the foreign educational establishments on the Isle of Youth. "This is seen in the pedagogical field, as well as in discipline, organization and participation in production, among other things," he said.

Mozambique, having scored two positions, shares the list with only four others, with a school of Namibia and another of Ethiopia. In addition to the 25 Setembro and Eduardo Mondlane, there are two other Mozambican secondary schools in Cuba, the Samora Machel and the 28 Janeiro.

Contacts with the Youths

The OJM secretary general visited the Isle of Youth where he talked with students of all the Mozambican secondary schools.

"The contacts were very useful. We discussed the application of the youths to their studies, what they think about their future and how they solve their problems. We saw how they organize themselves, and we were impressed with the discipline and the manner in which they plan their free time," said Zacarias Kupela.

According to him, each school has a production field. The Mozambican students participate in the voluntary work in various Cuban enterprises, where they link theory with practical work and contribute, to a certain degree, to the development of the country where they are.

Kupela said that the students and teachers of each school have a party cell and a local OJM secretariat. Zacarias Kupela said that he found political maturity among the Mozambican youths in their understanding of the fact that Mozambique still does not have the financial resources for them to come and spend their vacations with their families as students from other countries do.

Permanent Contact with the Fatherland

From the impressions of the OJM secretary general and the delegation he headed we should also stress the effort of the Mozambican students in Cuba to maintain permanent contact with the revolutionary process underway in our country.

"During our talks, they asked us details about the political, economic and social situation in our country. They asked us many questions about the socialization of the countryside and large development projects. They know the PPI," said Zacarias Kupela, and added that "they also wanted to know why the fourth congress was postponed."

On this last point, the official revealed that the Mozambican youths committed themselves to actively participate in the preparations for the fourth congress next year.

According to Zacarias Kupela, the Mozambican students asked details about the situation of the droughts, the actions of the armed bandits, sports and OJM activities in general, among other topics. He revealed: "An OJM delegation will go to Cuba each year to work in these schools."

He continued: "We were also impressed with the spirit of initiative of the students. They have invented musical instruments, such as drums and percussion instruments. I must also say that 7 April was marked in our schools with exhibits by the students concerning this date."

11634

CSO: 4742/290

BRIEFS

GDR OFFICIALS' VISIT--A session of the joint RPM [People's Republic of Mozambique]-France Commission will begin today in Paris, the French capital, where Planning Minister Mario da Graca Machungo is now visiting. Cooperation in various fields between the RPM and that European country, member of the EEC, will be the basis for discussions during 2 days. On the other hand, a session of the Joint RPM-GDR Commission will begin soon in Maputo, capital of Mozambique. The vice minister of coal and energy, Heinz Berthold, and state secretary for geology, Wolfgang Gotte, of that socialist European country are already in Maputo. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 19 Apr 82 p 17 11634]

PUNGOE BRIDGE RECONSTRUCTION--Two technicians, specialists in metal construction of the Ministry of Public Works of the Netherlands, have been in our country since last week. The main purpose of their visit is the reconstruction of the Pungoe bridge destroyed by enemy sabotage, and for which the Netherlands is making a donation. The Dutch Government donation for the reconstruction of the bridge is in reply to an appeal made by our country to the Netherlands and Sweden. Sweden is covering the expenses of the temporary flotation bridge which is already in our country. The Dutch financing is intended for the reconstruction of the partially destroyed bridge, which takes a long time. That is why it is necessary to have a temporary flotation bridge. [Text] [Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese 25 Apr 82 p 4] 11634

DUTCH ASSISTANCE--The Netherlands is placing at the disposal of Mozambique 3 million florins (about 42 million meticals) for the purchase of 5,000 tons of corn from Zimbabwe. According to the agreement, this cereal is intended to help the victims of the drought which last year affected some Mozambican regions. To formalize this donation an agreement was signed today in the Mozambican capital by Luis Nhongo, director general of the Mozambican enterprise ENACOMO/Importacao, and by Tjaco T. Van Hout, charge d'affaires of the Dutch embassy in Maputo. The Netherlands notified Mozambican authorities of its intention on 26 February 1982. According to the plan, the cereal should reach Mozambique next month and will be distributed exclusively in the central area of the country. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 24 Apr 82 p 1] 11634

BRAZILIAN LABOR PARTY OFFICIAL--Leonel Brizola, president of the Democratic Labor Party of Brazil (PDTB) has been in Mozambique since last Wednesday heading a PDT delegation to make contacts with the leadership of the

Frelimo Party, left for Brazil yesterday morning. The leader of the PDTB was seen off by Julio Carilho, member of the Central Committee of the Frelimo Party and minister of public works and housing of our country, and by other prominent officials of the Frelimo Party and government of the People's Republic of Mozambique. Leonel Brizola, who is also the vice president of the Permanent Conference of Latin American Political Parties (COPPPAL), is a prominent figure in the Brazilian opposition and an important militant committed to the establishment of democracy in his country. During this second visit to the People's Republic of Mozambique, the delegation headed by Leonel Brizola held talks with the secretary of the Central Committee for Foreign Relations of the Frelimo Party and minister of foreign affairs of our country, Joaquim Chissano, and with the President of the People's Republic of Mozambique, Marshal Samora Machel. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 24 Apr 82 p 17 11634]

DEFECTORS ARRESTED--Nelspruit, South Africa, May 6--Two Mozambican soldiers have been convicted of illegally emigrating to South Africa following their arrest on Monday. Jeremias Samuel Mapossa, 22, and Patrick Manzaini, 25, admitted illegally entering and living in the country for 14 months. Mr Papossa pleaded with the court to shoot him rather than send him back to Mozambique. "In Mozambique the ANC have cruel means of torturing Frelimo who have worked in South Africa," he said. He also said he met three other ex-Frelimo soldiers near Nelspruit in February. (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 7 May 82 p 29]

CSO: 4700/1556

MP'S URGE GOVERNMENT TO RECONSIDER OBJECTION TO TELEVISION

Paris AFRICA AFP in English 30 Apr 82 p 19

[Text] Dar-es-Salaam, April 29--The Tanzanian Government has been urged by members of Parliament to reconsider its objection to the establishment of a television network in the country.

The MPs said it was wrong for the Government to continue arguing that television was a luxury when it was aware that it was an essential channel for communications and education of the people.

The appeal was made in Parliament in Dodoma, Central Tanzania, during question time yesterday, when a succession of MPs demanded clarification of the Government's television policy.

The Government reiterated that television would benefit the people only when it was able to cover the whole country. This was an expensive exercise considering the troubled economic situation facing Tanzania.

Deputy Minister for Agriculture A. Kasyupa, speaking on behalf of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, said the Government was aware of the need for a television network. A research project had already been commissioned to sample the views of the population, taking into account the culture and tradition of all regions, districts and villages.

Five years ago President Julius Nyerere told visiting journalists that television in Tanzania would be possible when the country had established its own satellite network, enabling programmes to be picked up throughout the country. (A.F.P.)

CSO: 4700/1243

BRIEFS

POWER COMPLEX'S FINANCIAL BACKING--Dar-es-Salaam, May 3--Five European countries and two international organizations have agreed to participate in a hydroelectric power complex at Mtera in Tanzania's Morogoro region, it was reported here today. The project is expected to cost 3,000 million Tanzanian shillings (300 million U.S. dollars). An official of the country's Finance Ministry, who attended a four-day donors' meeting in Stockholm, said on his return here over the weekend that the project would start next year and is planned to be completed in 1987. The Mtera hydroelectric power plant will be one of the largest in the country and will help ease huge financial burden caused by soaring fuel bills for imported energy. The five European countries are Sweden, Norway, West Germany, France and Italy, while the international organizations are the World Bank and Kuwait Development Fund. Negotiations with the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries and the Abu Dhabi Fund are also reportedly taking place to get them to agree to participate in the Tanzanian venture. The Mtera project has been designed to provide electricity to six Tanzanian regions of Dodoma, Shinyanga, Mwansa, Tabora, Mdeya and Iringa. (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 4 May 82 p 16]

SMUGGLING OF TV SETS--Dar-es-Salaam, May 4--Tanzania's eight-year-old ban on the import of television sets has been thwarted by influential people who have been bringing them in illegally, according to a senior customs official. Acting Customs and Excise Commissioner A. Josiah told the official news agency SHIHATA: "It is not easy to book culprits by searching their homes because some of them are big people." The ban, imposed in Mainland Tanzania in 1974 after Zanzibar installed its own colour television station, was aimed at reducing mounting pressure on the mainland Tanzanian government to build its own television network, which it says the economy cannot afford. People here and in other coastal towns own sets on which they pick up the Zanzibar TV programmes. Most of the sets are thought to have been smuggled in from Zanzibar and Uganda. Last week, several members of Parliament urged the government to reconsider its refusal to introduce television, calling it an important channel of mass communication and education. (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFP in English 4 May 82 p 16]

CSO: 4700/1243

CAUSES, CONSEQUENCES OF VOLTAN MIGRATION EXAMINED

Ouagadougou CARREFOUR AFRICAINE in French 3 Apr 82 pp 11-15

[Article by Beatrice Damiba and Emmanuel Sama: "The Bug To Leave"]

[Text] Upper Voltans have always had the reputation of being hard workers and yet, the harsh living conditions (arid soils, irregular, inadequate rainfall) cause the efforts of most of them to be poorly repaid and scarcely allow them to eke out a bare living. As a result, many of them have set out in search of more fertile land, either in the interior of Upper Volta (West Volta regions) or abroad. Others hope to find something better in the country's villages or neighboring countries. (At least one out of every three Voltans has migrated at least once in his life.)

The migrants are usually young people in their prime. The international crisis has put an already fragile Voltan industry to the test, an industry that cannot help absorb job seekers, but these movements of the population, especially when they are abroad, greatly compromise the future of our economy.

Measures have always been announced to correct some of these movements, but one has to admit that nothing has yet been done. The report we are beginning tries to examine the question in depth.

The average density of the population of Upper Volta is 22 inhabitants per square kilometer. However, the 6 million Voltans are so unevenly distributed over the territory that one finds over 80 inhabitants per square kilometer on the Mossi plateau, a situation that causes the Mossi of the plateau to go elsewhere, generally in the region of the Upper Basins and the Black Volta, where the land is not so dry and more fertile.

Reasons for Migration

The dry season is a rather idle period in the village. Aside from gardening on bottomland, one gets nothing out of the soil. The people are bored. When they have finished repairing their roofs, the fences of their concessions

and built the new huts, they do nothing but wait for the first rains in June in order to get back to their main occupation: the land. In the meantime, many wonder: "Where can we find some money?"

The boldest among them see but one solution: leaving. "I am going to get married. I need money." Or: "There are 20 in my family. My brother and I are leaving to try to get money to pay the taxes and care for our sick mother."

The seasonal migrations respond to these urgent needs and quite often, it is the head of the family who decides or authorizes these departures. "Taking to the road," as they call it. The migrations stretch out over the between-season period, but this form of movement increasingly dwindles as longer emigrations become the habit. Departures and returns no longer depend on the farm calendar. Rather, the difficulty of farm work, family conflicts and the illusion of easy success explain the trend. The people say: "It is better elsewhere. The soil is more fertile and there is a lot of money." "They don't want me to marry Miss X, so I am leaving and when I have enough money, I will arrange it to have her come." Relatives abroad may encourage their brothers to emigrate. "I have a brother with a big plantation in Ghana. He wants me to come help him. My wife and children will be better off there, away from the witch doctors."

As a result, the villages are emptied, families are broken up and crops are less abundant.

However, it is not only the young people who leave. Some regions send their surplus to others or are simply depopulated. In 1975, some 20 percent of the Upper Voltans migrated to the interior.

Heads of family spontaneously leave and take up residence elsewhere. They will be followed some time later by their families. Driven away either by trypanosomiasis or onchocerciasis or by the great droughts that are inevitably followed by famine, they go to different lands, new virgin land they will clear for farming. In certain cases, these migrations are organized. This is the case of the Volta Valley Development Authority (AVV). The land freed of onchocerciasis is gradually resettled. Technical staffing is provided by the AVV. The program provides for the movement of 55,000 families to these so-called "controlled" zones between now and 1990. We shall come back to this subject.

In general, it is the Mossi of the plateau who are moving toward the empty regions of the Gourounsi, Dorobe and Komono country bled by the raids of the past century. It is also a movement toward the west, which has more moisture and which is more favorable for agriculture (see Table 1).

Settlement on new land is not always without problems. It would appear that the Moaga in particular is an invader. He takes over the land, brings in new growing methods that break a certain ecological balance. He is not assimilated, but rather, imposes his language and finally, his culture tends to dominate that of the natives. He even has the gall, it is said, to rename the village, go after the chieftainry and sometimes even win it.

In Dagari country, the Mossi practice itinerant commerce and it is their customers who adopt their language, whence frequent rejection on the part of the local population, particularly in the Black Volta and the Upper Basins. Latent ethnic antagonisms are awakened; others emerge.

For the domestic migrant, the migration turns out to be very fruitful in the final analysis because he succeeds in feeding himself and in meeting the needs of his family. Even better, he gets relatively rich by selling his crop surpluses.

Upper Volta: "the land of men." Does this justify the drain of our people to other countries? Even today, despite the difficulties posed by the obtention of the pass, emigration continues.

It has not always been a voluntary phenomenon. Under the colonial yoke, military recruitments and forced transfers of populations took place, which made it possible, for example, to build railroads (Thies-Kaye, Abidjan-Bobo) and many other major projects: the construction of roads and bridges. Later, these recruitments were much more humanized. Nevertheless, there were large migrations to Ghana, where the worker earned a good wage (9 francs, compared with 1.5 in the Ivory Coast).

In order to prevent this, the French settler went to boast of the advantages which the Voltan would have by going to work in the Lower Valley. He set up the SIAMO (Interprofessional Union for the Transfer of Labor). Consequently, the Ivory Coast became the target for the migrants. Starting in 1951, SIAMO recruited nearly 300,00 [sic] Voltans for Ivorian plantations. Gabon was recently added to these two poles.

Over a million of our fellow countrymen are living abroad. In the Ivory Coast, they make up half; in Togo, one-fourth. Emigration to Ghana is now negligible because of the country's difficulties: drop in the price of cacao; decline in its currency. In Gabon, they number an estimated 3,000. With respect to Mali, the Voltan presence results from the border migrations, but especially from transfers of people to work the land of the Niger Office (1932-1947).

Voltans in Africa

The figures are eloquent. Ghana at one time, the Ivory Coast even recently, and lately, Gabon, are considered paradise, "Eldorados," where money flows. One had but to stoop down a bit on a plantation to pick it up. This myth is still maintained by migrants when they go back home. They try to buy a new motorcycle, sunglasses, well-cut clothes and a black suitcase. In our rural areas, these objects are synonyms for luxury. They buy drinks for everyone and are quite attractive to the women and girls who dream of adventure. Veritable magnets, they speak of the sea, of the wonders of Abidjan which often they have never seen. Village rumors speak only of the son of so-and-so who has come back. And yet, the host countries have never been Gardens of Eden for our young compatriots. The new candidates for emigration learn this as soon as they arrive. Difficulties upon their arrival (where to stay, how to

eat when the little they have was used to pay for transportation) are so great that if left to himself, the candidate is quickly discouraged. Fortunately for some, the ethnic communities abroad come to their aid, thereby playing a large role in the integration of new migrants.

The Coffee and cacao plantations absorb half of them. Others go to the banana and palm plantations and lumbering areas. If they stay a long time with their families, their children will provide the labor needed for these lumbering operations. In Gabon, they play the role of sires but will return home without children. Those who remain in the cities or return there will be hired as dockers, factory workers, market sweepers or "boys" (servants). The starvation wages they receive do not even enable them to have a very comfortable life. Forced to go to the outlying areas of the cities, they live in tiny rooms with their many children or in shantytowns. The idle young born into this social class generally turn into delinquents.

Interregional Migrations: 1975 Figures

<u>Migrants Entering</u>		<u>Migrants Leaving</u>	
Upper Basins	52,322	North	42,277
Black Volta	24,367	Center-West	31,611
Center	13,060	Center-North	8,741
East	6,111	Sahel	3,500
		Southwest	1,740
		Center-East	7,991

Source: Education on population in Upper Volta.

Voltans in Eight African Countries

<u>Recruited in:</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>All Foreigners</u>	<u>Proportion Voltans</u>
Ivory Coast	774,099	1,437,319	54%
Ghana	159,300	562,100	28%
Mali	48,700	48,700	48%
Senegal	13,700	355,000	4%
Togo	8,000	60,000	8%
Liberia	6,400	55,700	11%
Gambia	0	52,800	0%
Sierra-Leone	900	79,400	1%
Total	1,000,000	2,800,000	36%

Source: World Bank and OECD

Secular Hemorrhage

A minority has nevertheless emerged from the emigrants as a whole. Except for civil servants, this island is made up of former emigrants and some very shrewd young people. The former, have reached an age when their homesickness

was no longer acute, were able to obtain land which they developed and from which they now derive an income. Former laborers, after years of back-breaking work, had a right to a part of the plantation which they could work in their own behalf. This "accession to independence" can be a springboard for him if the native milieu does not bar the way. This desire to have one's own farm is going deeper and deeper into the minds of the new migrants. They are actually going to colonize land in the Ivory Coast, especially in the Bouake region. They set up villages there as in West Volta.

The emigration of our fellow countrymen contributes to the development of the host countries. In the still recent past, Ghana was one of the top-ranking cacao producers in the world. Egyptian economist Samir Amin said about the Ivory Coast in 1967: "Ivorian development over the past 15 years has been and still remains almost exclusively based on the work of non-Ivorians."

Excerpts from the 1976-1980 Ivorian Plan (Vol. 3; p 671) tell us the following: "The declared needs of the Ivorian planters amounted to over 10,000 workers. The Labor Office no longer had enough applications" and there resulted a drop in the 1975-1976 coffee harvest, "and only a large foreign immigration made it possible to delay the apparition of this imbalance, which has actually manifested itself since the end of 1974."

In short, it would not be exaggerated to say that the Voltans are for some countries what the Indians were before the Blacks for the United States, with one difference: The reserves are not drying up. They are being built back up beyond the Volta, while in Upper Volta itself, the effects of this real exodus are rather negative.

One can note a certain aging of our population. The intercensus growth rate of our country for the 1969-1973 period fell from 1.7 to 1 percent. The current natural growth rate (1975) is 2.06 and only the death rate and the massive emigration explain the drop. If this harmful phenomenon were to continue, fears of 0 growth will be well-founded. As a result, we had better procreate at home! The drain of good arms is not a prelude to the success of the modernization of our backward agriculture, the prime cause of that exodus. Without this modernization, the exodus will continue. Moreover, the agreements signed on 9 March 1960 with the Ivory Coast and on 13 October 1973 with Gabon could have made it possible to organize, to limit emigration and make it profitable. But enormous interests were at stake and irregularities could not be avoided. These conventions were therefore suspended. More than one Voltan rejoiced over the order of 2 March 1981, instituting the "pass" and thereby limiting emigration. Is this measure, taken after the famous "Operation Punch" in Abidjan, enough to stop the hemorrhage?

Issuance of this "permit" to leave the country nevertheless poses many human problems. Working under illegal conditions (and therefore, often without official papers), it is practically impossible for many migrants returning to the country to present the necessary documents (work permit, family card, and so on) needed to obtain the return permit.

Leaving the Corridor

Nor does this take into consideration the trafficking in fake documents and the inevitable "commissions" demanded by corrupt civil servants.

From 16 to 31 December 1981, 10,703 passes were issued for the Ouagadougou mayoralty alone. Lacking this official document, some potential emigrants developed ways to get out of the country. They take the train as far as Bobo Banfora or Niangologo (border) and then make arrangements to get to the Ivory Coast. For the border areas, the trails are enough and there is no need to exert so much effort. These gymnastics make one think of the strange method of illegal emigration in France: Because of his illegal entry into the job market, the emigrant is caught in a web headed by criminals with inhuman appetites.

Pleading for Emigrants

Emigration is a double loss with incalculable political consequences. All countries with a high rate of emigration are in the long run faced with the moral problem of their protection. One will recall the strong-arm reaction of the Ghanaian Government after the suffocation of Ghanaians in Ivorian prisons. This was at the time of the equally heavy-handed Operation Punch. Nor was it the first. This police operation is only memorable because of its official nature and the innocent victims it caused. The emigrant faces all forms of xenophobia every day and when things are heated, he is kicked out. The deportations of Voltans are eloquent on this point.

From Paris to Abidjan, the emigrant is accused of taking jobs that should go to nationals. It is an excuse. Massive emigration is generally a drain, not of brains, but of strong arms, arms willing to do anything and often work scorned by nationals. He is also accused of being the carrier of social evils such as delinquency, drugs, and so on. No country is immune to these afflictions, which go hand in hand with development. One thing is certain: The rate of honest workers is 100 times higher than that of the rejects of our modern societies.

In view of these constant attacks on the right of all workers to live in peace and security, international conventions have tried to provide guarantees. It was also for this purpose that the chiefs of state of the CEA0, meeting in Bamako in October 1978, agreed that within the Community, the "free circulation and establishment of persons" was necessary. This agreement also states that "this freedom implies the abolition of all discrimination based on nationality between workers from member nations with respect to jobs, pay and other working conditions."

Our country is far from being a "milk cow." It would be fair for the countries benefiting from our strength to recognize that the "milking arms" which we have have a right to their portion of milk.

Diverting the Migratory Course

The National Office for the Promotion of Employment (ONPE), on the one hand, and the Volta Valleys Development Authority (AVV), on the other hand, represent ways in which one can find solutions to the problems of migration.

According to Guilliou Christophe Kam, director of the ONPE, the promotion of employment is not only the promotion of paying work. Contrary to what people think, employment also means rural jobs, work in fields or gardens. Furthermore, only 1 percent (1975 figure) of the active Voltan population earns a wage, including all sectors, which at the time represented 41,200 persons. Considering the fact that many projects considered in the projected studies were not carried out (for example, Tambao), it is thought in the ONPE that the figure of 67,500 jobs planned for 1981 was not reached (8.4 percent). Furthermore, the more time passes, the more imbalanced employment is: Only 33.3 percent of the job applications were met in the past 5 years. Some 24 percent of these involve manual labor and unskilled work. Actually, some 40 percent of the job seekers have no training, but the job offers require skills. Consequently, they encounter applications in quantity and there is no coincidence between supply and demand (see Table II).

In order to hold back these young people attracted by the cities and then by adventure, the high-labor project is made of up work requiring a human investment (the expression "human investment" is challenged by the ILO), which should occupy young rural people permanently. They will dig wells, open trails and engage in market gardening to use water from the well and the trails to ship out the products.

Since 1974, a Dutch-Voltan project has been underway using the theme "mobilization of people for development." The trend is to make the most of the human capital, according to Kam, because to date, we have mainly relied on money and technology. In Upper Volta, we have land and labor. One therefore can and must bet on these two factors. It is enough to create a minimum of infrastructures (reservoirs, wells, clinics, schools, and so on) in order to relieve the underemployment problem. The people will themselves be responsible for managing these facilities.

According to the so-called "relative poverty" theories, the departments in the North, Center-North and Center-West, which are among those with a high rate of emigration, were chosen. If they can manage to have jobs and earn a living locally, rural young people will gradually get over their "restlessness." Otherwise, some 79,000 emigrants are expected in the cities during the 1975-1990 period. When one realizes that already, some 50 percent of the delinquents in the cities are young people from rural areas....

The AVV

The AVV organizes internal family migrations by encouraging the resettlement of areas freed of onchocerciasis. These are necessarily married adults ready to clear new land. We met Mr Nikiema, who is in charge of transferring persons to and setting them up in the AVV villages. The organization transports

families and helps them get settled the first two years. He provides them with credit possibilities and completes road infrastructures within the blocs. A bloc is made up of several villages. At the present time, there are 2,450 families, or 18,365 persons in 58 villages forming ten blocs: Linoghin, Mogtedo, Rapadama, Bombore, Bane, Kaibo South, Kaibo North along the White Volta, Tiebele on the Red Volta and Djikologo on the Black Volta.

Economically speaking, the villages must free themselves from the sponsorship of the AVV by achieving their autonomy through self-managed markets.

In order to make these colonies truly viable, schools, pharmacies and clinics are being built and the community itself is setting up its market, opening shops, mills, and so on.

Nikiema told us that onchocerciasis is totally eradicated. In the 10 years since the first village was set up, there has not been a single case that was not brought in from somewhere else.

Imbalance of Labor Market

<u>Year</u>	<u>Applications</u>	<u>Offers/Placements</u>	<u>Not Filled</u>
1977	11,515	3,785	7,730
1978	7,113	3,457	3,656
1979	9,341	2,480	6,861
1980	9,207	2,007	7,200
1981	15,102	3,464	11,638

Source: ONPE

11,464

CSO: 4719/899

INTERVIEW SPELLS OUT BUSINESS COMMUNITY'S MALAISE

Ouagadougou CARREFOUR AFRICAINE in French 10 Apr 82 pp 12-14

[Interview with Bruno Ilboudo, chairman of the board of SARI (African Industrial Projects Company) and president of the CNPV [National Council of Voltan Employers], and Emile Kabore, general manager of the TKW and secretary general of the CNPV, by Luc-Adolphe Tiao; Ouagadougou, 2-3 Apr 82]

[Text] Upper Voltan businessmen are not happy with our country's economic policy. Meeting within the National Council of Voltan Enterprises (CNEV), which has become, since their Second Assembly of 2-3 April in Ouagadougou, the National Council of Voltan Employers (CNPV), they made a critical analysis of the national situation. They are certainly not lacking in ideas. CARREFOUR AFRICAINE met with Bruno Ilboudo, chairman of the board of SARI and president of the CNPV, and Emile Kabore, general manager of the TKW (an import-export firm), secretary general of the CNPV.

They straightforwardly diagnose the afflictions of the national private enterprises.

[Question] At the time of your last meetings, you decided to turn the CNEV into the CNPV. Why did you make the change?

[Ilboudo] Solely for practical reasons. The CNEV was set up in 1975. For six years, we tried to organize the world of Voltan employers. We now believe that we have changed. It was therefore necessary to make profound changes in the bylaws. The National Council proposes, among other things, to study and defend the interprofessional interests of its members; to establish and maintain contact and coordination between enterprises, trade unions and professional associations; to train the Voltan employer; and to contribute to the economic, social and cultural development of Upper Volta by providing the government and its departments with the cooperation of private initiative, and so on.

In order to achieve these objectives, we decided to review the method of memberships in the CNPV. From individual memberships, we have moved to professional groupings.

[Kabore] We mainly wish to make the CNPV a roof under which all employers organizations will be grouped. In the face of the countless problems in the world of business, employers must take a stand and take their own fate in hand.

[Question] Do employers join the CNPV out of principle or are they convinced of the worth of your organization?

[Ilboudo] Both. But most are convinced that the CNPV can validly defend their interests.

[Kabore] Employers are more and more convinced that the defense of their interests depends on groupings. This is all the more important because the private sector plays a cardinal role in the economic development of Upper Volta.

[Question] The CNPV was recognized last year by the International Employers Organization. What place does employment occupy in the national private sector?

[Ilboudo] I have no exact figures in my head, but according to statistics, out of the 50,000 Voltan employers and workers, the private sector includes nearly 30,000.

[Question] 30,000! That definitely seems to be a large figure. But there is agreement that workers in the private sector not only do not have job security, but are also poorly paid.

[Ilboudo] That is not totally accurate, what you are saying. The Voltan employer strictly conforms to existing labor legislation. The SMIG (inter-occupational guaranteed minimum wage) was 90 CFA francs an hour before 1982. This year, it is 114 CFA francs. I am convinced that private enterprises respect the SMIG. Our employees' pay stubs show this.

[Kabore] Unlike in the public administration, a private enterprise cannot promise its employees an absolute guarantee. The enterprise itself does not have the security of its activity. Overnight, the company may go bankrupt. Employees in the private sector must therefore understand that their security necessarily depends on that of their enterprise. They must therefore be solidarity with it.

[Question] Are your relations good with the trade unions?

[Ilboudo] Insofar as the worker knows that his interests are affected by the smooth operation of the enterprise, he also knows that he must avoid useless friction with his employer. Nevertheless, we have always favored dialogue with trade union organizations.

[Question] Do you mean that you have no problems with the trade unions?

[Ilboudo] We have sometimes seriously regretted certain strikes launched by the trade unionists. A strike does enormous harm to a company's output.

[Question] Does the regulation of the right to strike seem to you to be timely or too soon?

[Ilboudo] We should not judge a political action taken by the government. Perhaps this measure is aimed at instituting social peace in order to get the economy on its feet. In this sense, I believe that the measure is salutary. Nevertheless, we are in a liberal country and all individual and collective freedoms must be guaranteed by the government.

[Kabore] The current government assured us that these freedoms would be strongly guaranteed.

[Question] Mr Employers, our country's economy is in bad shape. If that economy is stagnant, it is because business is also going badly. Where do you place the responsibility?

[Ilboudo] Higher than the employers. Let us take an example. In this country, there is no industrialization policy. There are declarations of principle. That is all. No, that is not enough. All these fine ideas must be expressed in action. Otherwise, the employer acts as he wishes, without any master plan.

[Kabore] One clear option is what we are asking for. When the government defines a priority sector, that must be translated into an advantage for the investor. We naturally have an investment code, but a code which is not at all beneficial to the businessman. We are in a poor country. That is not a reason for the government to abandon the private sector to its own devices.

[Question] The government's interests are not always those of the businessmen. You tend to reason based on profitability and the government based on vitality. The rural sector, chosen as the top priority, does not interest you. Agrobusiness is practically unknown in Upper Volta.

[Kabore] What benefit would there be for a Voltan businessman to go into agrobusiness? None. What privileges does the government grant an entrepreneur to buy agricultural machinery such as tractors or harvesters? None. Do you therefore want to take the risk of going into a sector exposed to climate uncertainties without any guarantee? Go ahead. If you go bankrupt, you will get no support from the government.

[Question] Mr Ilboudo, at the closing of your Second Council, you launched a cry of despair, saying that the private sector is collapsing under the weight of taxes. And yet, it seems to me that the entrepreneurs do not pay their taxes regularly.

[Ilboudo] I do not think that is true. The Voltan entrepreneur pays his taxes. However, it does happen that some enterprises get behind solely due to circumstantial problems they face. Moreover, we are forced to do so or we would have no market. In order to get a market, the government requires a tax declaration. Without such a declaration, you are out. On the other hand, foreign businessmen do not furnish that document. They therefore have an advantage over their Voltan colleagues. That is not fair.

[Kabore] You have well-managed enterprises that are going under because of the tax burden. It happens that enterprises pay more taxes than they make in profits. This means that they only work for the tax collector. In this case, how can one encourage people to invest?

[Question] What solution do you recommend to lighten taxes?

[Kabore] There are already individual possibilities. But the procedure is very long and very complicated. You have time to disappear if you take that path! The government should envisage a type of tax amnesty for a certain category of enterprise.

[Question] Tax amnesty? That is very dangerous for a country in which the national budget is essentially made up of taxes.

[Kabore] I did not say that the government should decide to suspend the payment of taxes. Enterprises have back taxes which they owe. Why not give the enterprise relief by forgiving its back taxes?

[Ilboudo] Or quite simply, the government could decide, for example, that for an enterprise that has 5 million francs in back taxes, it would grant 10 years to pay them off. That would give us room to breathe.

[Question] Do you think you can recover before too long?

[Ilboudo] We will never be able to recover as long as there is no political action taken by the government. There is also the international situation, which has an enormous and very disastrous effect on Upper Volta. With respect to the IMF, our drawing rights have been limited. And yet, some countries have asked the IMF to give them special drawings to help their economies out of difficulty. Why could Upper Volta not do the same? At least if employers were in on the major economic decisions, we would go very far today.

[Question] Is it not up to you to make the effort so that the government will bring you in on its moves?

[Kabore] We are at the bottom of the ladder. It is up to the government to design a plan of action and to ask us to discuss it with it. At any rate, speaking in general, employers do not have their rightful place. We deserve more than they give us.

[Ilboudo] We have made proposals, but they are all remained a dead letter.

[Question] Why have you not brought all these problems with the chief of state at the time of your meeting in May 1981?

[Ilboudo] The president came to give us his views on the economic policy which the CMRPN [expansion unknown] plans to follow. That is all. Nothing came of it and that meeting led to nothing.

[Question] You are certainly not going to say that the difficulties of private enterprise in Upper Volta are all of a structural nature? Many experts have deplored the management of your enterprises.

[Ilboudo] You are right. I admit that we are partly at fault, but that is understandable. The first enterprises were often set up by illiterate businessmen who schemed in order to get money and invested as they saw fit. It goes without saying that without training, they do not know how to organize an enterprise to make it profitable to the maximum extent.

[Kabore] Training is indeed very important in any enterprise. If one does not have refresher training, one is finally passed up by new techniques. The CNPV has understood this. In the office, there is a person who follows up training problems, but we must admit that that is not enough. We need well-adapted commercial training institutes. There are countries that understood this need and that have set up ministries in charge of professional and technical training.

[Question] Is there a guarantee fund for private enterprises in Upper Volta?

[Kabore] There is a fund of this type in the OPEV (Office for the Promotion of Voltan Business]. But no one wants such a fund because for 10 years, they have guaranteed no one. Moreover, we know from reliable sources that organizations make money available to certain financial institutions in our country on behalf of small and medium-size industries. But where do those funds go? No one hears about them. It is truly scandalous that there is money that could be used and that is not used. It is serious at a time when even the banks have turned off the tap.

[Question] Does the OPEV respond to the objectives of Voltan enterprises?

[Ilboudo] We judge the presence of the OPEV to be very useful. Unfortunately, the operation of the OPEV has so discouraged businessmen that they have seriously turned away from it. At the present time, things are beginning to change. We think that with the resumption of the organization of training seminars and programs, that will bring us back closer to the OPEV.

[Question] And the Chamber of Commerce?

[Ilboudo] Changes that have recently occurred within the Chamber of Commerce are a victory of employers. It was inconceivable that after so many years of independence, our Chamber of Commerce should be administered by expatriates. We have highly qualified personnel to do the same work. At the present time, the Consular Chamber is made up of Voltans. Now we are going to fight for the formation of the Economic and Social Council. It is an important organ for the promotion of our economy.

ZAMBIA

BRIEFS

KAUNDA ON BOTHA MEETING--Lusaka, May 2--Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda told a May Day rally here yesterday that his meeting with South African Prime Minister Pieter Botha last Friday on the border between South Africa and Botswana was not aimed at glorifying his country. He said that contrary to what some people had said the one-day summit was aimed at bringing peace to southern Africa. He had undertaken the mission because he recognised the importance of lives in the region and not to make a name for Zambia. President Kaunda's special assistant for press, Milimo Punabantu, said in Lusaka that it was "worthwhile for President Kaunda and Mr Botha to come together." Mr Punabantu also said further possible meetings between leaders of South Africa and Zambia could not be ruled out, but that they would depend on what happens in the next few weeks. He dismissed speculation that President Kaunda and Mr Botha discussed bilateral economic issues. (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 4 May 82 p 22]

CSO: 4700/1243

END